

Memorandum

Date: September 16, 2004

To:

From: Silvia Huerta Garcia
Chief Deputy Director

Subject: Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09

Attached are the Department's current institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2009. The total institution population on June 30, 2005 is projected to be 3,430, a decrease of 465 cases from the Spring 2004 projection. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 3,045 by June 30, 2009. The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2005 is projected to be 3,790, an increase of 35 cases from the Spring 2004 projection. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 2,970 by June 30, 2009.

As in the Spring 2004 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions. However, both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are lower than those in the Spring 2004 projection due to a drop in both admissions during the last year and Department of Finance state population estimates for youth (updated based on 2000 Census data). Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable throughout the projection period.

The current institution population projections are lower than the Spring 2004 institution population projections through June 30, 2009, due to fewer juvenile court first admissions. The current parole population projections are also lower than the Spring 2004 parole population projections due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2006, excluding contract cases (Table I, page 11), are as follows:

	<u>Spring 2004 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>	
<u>Institution Population</u>			
June 30, 2004	3,950	3,888	actual
June 30, 2005	3,895	3,430	
June 30, 2006	3,760	3,330	
<u>Parole Population</u> (In-state supervision)			
June 30, 2004	4,100	4,037	actual
June 30, 2005	3,755	3,790	
June 30, 2006	3,645	3,450	

Any questions on these population projections may be directed to Sue Pannell, Research Program Specialist, Information Systems Unit, 262-2739 or CALNET 469-2739.

Attachment

**Department of the Youth Authority
Population Projections for
Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09**

Fall 2004

PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- The total institution population on June 30, 2005 (excluding contract cases) is projected to be **3,430**, 465 lower than the Spring 2004 projection of 3,895. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 3,330 by June 30, 2006 (430 lower than the Spring 2004 projection of 3,760).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **3,045** by June 30, 2009. (The Spring 2004 projection for June 30, 2009 was 3,740.) The Fall 2004 institution population projection is lower than the Spring 2004 projection to a drop in both actual admissions and Department of Finance estimates for youth in the state.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2005 is projected to be **3,790**, 35 higher than the Spring 2004 projection of 3,755. The in-state parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 3,450 by June 30, 2006 (195 lower than the Spring 2004 projection of 3,645).
- The in-state parole population will continue to decrease slowly after June 30, 2006 reaching 2,970 by June 30, 2009. (The Spring 2004 projection for June 30, 2009 was 3,410.) The Fall 2004 parole population projection is lower than the Spring 2004 projection due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.
- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable throughout the projection period, ranging from **1,005** to **1,025** admissions annually (235-310 lower, annually, than the Spring 2004 projection). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the January-June 2004 rate of **29.8** (the Spring 2004 projection assumed the Calendar Year 2003 rate of 35.6).
- Annual CYA parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **615** down to **375** during the next five years (compared to the Spring 2004 projection of 625 down to 530 admissions).
- CDC "M" case admissions will stabilize at around **65** annually (5 higher than the Spring 2004 projection).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **5**, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05 (5 lower than the Spring 2004 projection of 10).

- Institution length of stay for future CYA case parole releases will decrease during the next several years due primarily to lower PCD's, approaching an average of **23.7** months by Fiscal Year 2008-09 (the Spring 2004 projection was around 22 months).
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to lower institution length of stay, reaching 130 on June 30, 2009 (lower than Spring 2004 projection of around 195). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease slightly to 290 by June 30, 2009 (higher than the Spring 2004 projection of around 285.)

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the Department's populations -- recently enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay -- are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the Youth Authority population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through June 30, 2004, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of June 30, 2004, there were 275 cases in the institution population identified as Prop 21 cases.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the state for each juvenile court commitment to CYA pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50% of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75% for category VI commitments, and 100% for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the state \$180 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with new Department of Finance state population estimates based on the 2000 Census. (The new estimates are considerably lower, for youth aged 12-17 years, than the estimates based on the 1990 Census.) The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years and beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation), which was effective January 1, 1997. Actual admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 1,075 for Fiscal Year 2003-04.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97. During Fiscal Year 2003-04, the juvenile court first admission rate was 32.4 admissions per 100,000 state population; the rate for January-June 2004 dropped to 29.8. The admission rate for Fiscal Year 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation, was 104.2. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	102.3
1990-91	2,398	99.7
1991-92	2,635	105.9
1992-93	2,609	101.2
1993-94	2,422	91.5
1994-95	2,771	102.4
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	85.1
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
Jan-Jun 2004	494	29.8

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in Fiscal Year 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from L. A. County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 1,673 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and to 1,471 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during Fiscal Year 1999-00 down to 1,393. Fiscal Year 2000-01, Fiscal Year 2001-02, and Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904 respectively, compared to 818 for Fiscal Year 2003-04.

The level of annual L. A. County admissions and admission rates dropped beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, from 723 admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 538, 514, and 438 for Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2000-01. Fiscal Year 2001-02 admissions from L.A. County totaled 370, while Fiscal Year 2002-03 totaled 332 and

Fiscal Year 2003-04 admissions totaled 257. The L.A. County juvenile court admission rate for Fiscal Year 2003-04 was only 28.0 compared to 92.2 for Fiscal Year 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during Fiscal Year 1997-98 to 176 during Fiscal Year 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during Fiscal Year 1999-00 and Fiscal Year 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County have now dropped, down to 146 during Fiscal Year 2001-02, to 80 during Fiscal Year 2002-03, and to 79 during Fiscal Year 2003-04. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for L. A. County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>L. A. County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	135.3	36	29.4	1,375	92.2
1990-91	950	129.3	58	44.5	1,390	90.2
1991-92	1,047	140.7	71	51.6	1,517	94.4
1992-93	991	130.8	79	55.0	1,539	91.8
1993-94	674	87.7	43	29.1	1,705	98.5
1994-95	625	80.4	81	53.3	2,065	116.2
1995-96	723	92.2	61	39.0	2,094	115.0
1996-97	628	79.1	87	53.9	1,586	84.9
1997-98	445	55.3	116	69.7	1,355	71.1
1998-99	503	61.9	176	102.6	1,347	69.7
1999-00	514	62.6	191	107.6	1,202	61.3
2000-01	438	52.5	274	147.4	964	48.1
2001-02	370	43.2	146	74.3	873	42.3
2002-03	332	37.4	80	38.6	824	38.7
2003-04	257	28.0	79	36.9	739	33.9

Actual juvenile court first admissions during the last year, Fiscal Year 2003-04, totaled 1,075 - 581 for July-December 2003 and 494 for January-June 2004. Juvenile court first admissions have not been this low for over fifty years. Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will drop again, or increase, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the January-June 2004 admission rate of 29.8. The Spring 2004 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 35.6 admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, based on admissions for Calendar Year 2003.

Total juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable, ranging from 1,005 to 1,025 admissions, annually, during the next five years. The Fall 2004 juvenile

court first admission projections are lower than the Spring 2004 projections due to a drop in both actual admissions and the estimates for the number of youth in the state:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Spring 2004</u>	<u>Fall 2004</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2003-04	1,195	1,075 (actual)	-120
2004-05	1,245	1,010	-235
2005-06	1,280	1,020	-260
2006-07	1,310	1,025	-285
2007-08	1,320	1,020	-300
2008-09	1,315	1,005	-310

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the Fall 2004 projections assume that Fiscal Year 2003-04 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1989-90	45.4	33.2	17.9	3.5
1990-91	49.4	34.2	13.5	2.9
1991-92	53.7	32.9	10.2	3.2
1992-93	52.7	32.4	8.8	4.1
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.1	25.1	4.4	9.4

CYA criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to Fiscal Year 1995-96, the number of annual CYA criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting commitments from criminal court to CYA for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during Fiscal Year 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. Fiscal Year 1996-97 and Fiscal Year 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, and Fiscal Year 1998-99 admissions

decreased to 61. Actual admissions during Fiscal Year 2003-04 totaled 4, compared to 8 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 9 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 22 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 38 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. Future CYA criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05 (5 lower than the Spring 2004 projection of 10).

Projections of CDC "M" case admissions are also based on short-term admission trends. Due to the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (AB 3369), CDC "M" case admissions are now limited to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of CDC "M" case commitments under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total CDC "M" Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18 At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	0
1998-99	117	117	0
1999-00	88	88	0
2000-01	76	76	0
2001-02	59	59	0
2002-03	66	66	0
2003-04	65	65	0

CDC "M" case admissions are projected to stabilize at 65, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05, slightly higher than the Spring 2004 projection of 60. CDC "M" case commitments over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions for Fiscal Year 2003-04 totaled 795, compared to 926 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 886 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 1,016 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 1,052 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since Fiscal Year 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The rate of return for institution releases to parole has not changed significantly during the last

several years. The following table shows the change in annual parole violator admissions beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5

As in the Spring 2004 projections, the Fall 2004 projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. However, the number of annual parole violator admissions is projected to drop due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected CYA case releases to parole, which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 615 during Fiscal Year 2004-05 to 375 during Fiscal Year 2008-09, an average of 51 per month down to 31. The Spring 2004 parole violator projections also assumed a drop, from 625 down to 530 during the same time period (an average of 52 per month down to 44).

Institution Length of Stay for CYA Cases

Length of stay for CYA cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. The Youth Authority has been assigning PCD's since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Youth Authority Board (YAB) continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2002-03, institution length of stay for CYA cases released to parole increased gradually for several years, averaging around 29 months for Fiscal Years 2001-02 and 2000-01 compared 27.6 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 27.4 for Fiscal Year

1998-99. The average for Fiscal Year 1997-98 parole releases was 26.0 months, compared to 23.3, 22.6, and 21.2 for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95, respectively. (Prior to Fiscal Year 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) The increases in institution length of stay for all parole releases were driven by increases in time adds and decreases in time cuts; the more recent decreases, 27.6 months for Fiscal Year 2002-03 and 26.3 months for Fiscal Year 2003-04, were due primarily to a drop in average PCD's as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	21.7	17.9	4.9	-1.1
1991-92	21.6	18.5	4.4	-1.3
1992-93	21.1	18.8	3.8	-1.5
1993-94	20.6	18.7	3.7	-1.8
1994-95	21.2	19.3	3.8	-1.9
1995-96	22.6	19.9	4.8	-2.1
1996-97	23.3	20.2	5.0	-1.9
1997-98	26.0	21.5	6.2	-1.7
1998-99	27.4	22.0	7.0	-1.6
1999-00	27.6	21.8	7.2	-1.4
2000-01	28.7	21.7	8.1	-1.1
2001-02	29.0	22.2	7.7	-0.9
2002-03	27.6	20.9	7.5	-0.8
2003-04	26.3	19.5	7.7	-0.9

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to continue to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's and time adds. Institution length of stay for all parole releases is estimated to average **23.7** months by Fiscal Year 2008-09 (29.2 months for first releases). Fiscal Year 2003-04 PCD decisions and January-June 2004 time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Spring 2004 projections assumed institution length of stay by Fiscal Year 2008-09 would average around 22 months (26 months for first releases) based on Calendar Year 2003 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future admissions, based on Fiscal Year 2003-04 decisions, will average 15.2 months, the same as the Spring 2004 assumption based on Calendar Year 2003 decisions. PCD's for future first admissions, however, will average 21.3 months, an increase from the Spring 2004 assumption of 20.4 months. The increase is driven by a drop in the number of less serious admissions (categories V-VII) during the last year. The net of time adds and cuts for all admissions is expected to average **3.2** months per ward per year (3.6 months for first admissions), higher than the average of 3.0 months (3.3 months for first admissions) assumed in the Spring 2004 projections.

Institution Length of Stay for CDC "M" Cases

For the last seven years, institution length of stay for CDC "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12 and 16 months; the average for Fiscal Year 2003-04 releases was 15.2 months. Fiscal Year 2002-03 institution length of stay averaged 16.0 months, while Fiscal Year 2001-02 and Fiscal Year 2000-01 releases averaged 13.4 and 16.4 months, respectively, compared to the averages of 14.3 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 releases and 12.0 months for Fiscal Year 1998-99 releases. Fiscal Year 1997-98 releases averaged 13.5 months. Prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98, CDC "M" case institution length of stay increased; the averages for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95 were 21.2, 19.4, and 17.6, respectively. The increases prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98 were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for CDC "M" cases is due to AB 3369.

Institution length of stay for future CDC "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past due to AB 3369. For CDC "M" cases sentenced on or after July 22, 1996, their release (transfer to CDC) may occur earlier than it would have prior to AB 3369. If they do not transfer to CDC early for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer to CDC at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By Fiscal Year 2008-09, institution length of stay for all CDC "M" case releases is projected to average 14.4 months.

Parole Length of Stay for CYA Cases

The average length of stay on parole for CYA cases increased gradually over the last several years; the average for the last two years was **19.8** months:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in Fiscal Year 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts by the Parole Board and CYA for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with Youth Authority jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for CYA case parolees is projected to increase, gradually, to **27.9** months for Fiscal Year 2008-09 parole departures.

CDC "M" Cases on CYA Parole

Due to the enactment of AB 3369, CDC "M" cases are no longer the responsibility of the CYA once they are eligible for parole or reach age 18. All future CDC "M" cases will be transferred to CDC.

Female Population Projections

Prior to Fiscal Year 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions -- of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during Fiscal Year 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997 (CYA cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of CDC "M" cases dropped by 39). This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and AB 3369. The female institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During Fiscal Year 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 197 on June 30, 2004.

The total female institution population is projected to decrease slowly throughout the projection period due to lower institution length of stay, approaching 130 on June 30, 2009 (Table III, page 13). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 308 on June 30, 2004 down to 290 by June 30, 2008 (Table IV, page 14). The Fall 2004 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2009 are lower than the Spring 2004 projections of 195 and 285, respectively.

Department of the Youth Authority
Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09

9/14/04

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,235	3,135	3,010	2,920
CDC Cases.....	130	101	89	72	64	83	80	80	75	70
Total.....	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,315	3,215	3,085	2,990
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,907	1,676	1,389	1,236	1,075	1,010	1,020	1,025	1,020	1,005
Criminal Court.....	38	22	9	8	4	5	5	5	5	5
CYA Parole Violators...	1,052	1,016	886	926	795	615	505	425	395	375
CDC Cases.....	88	76	59	66	65	65	65	65	65	65
Total.....	3,085	2,790	2,343	2,236	1,939	1,695	1,595	1,520	1,485	1,450
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	2,536	2,465	2,390	2,518	2,371	1,880	1,355	1,310	1,290	1,225
CYA Discharges.....	551	656	713	594	465	300	255	250	200	200
CYA Other.....	119	185	93	18	48	20	20	20	20	20
CDC Cases.....	117	88	76	74	46	68	65	70	70	65
Total.....	3,323	3,394	3,272	3,204	2,930	2,268	1,695	1,650	1,580	1,510
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	3,235	3,135	3,010	2,920	2,860
CDC Cases.....	101	89	72	64	83	80	80	75	70	70
Total.....	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	3,315	3,215	3,085	2,990	2,930
YOP's*.....						115	115	115	115	115
Total with YOP's.....						3,430	3,330	3,200	3,105	3,045
Contract Cases**				40	44	40				
Total Population				4,919	3,932	3,470	3,330	3,200	3,105	3,045
Length of Stay at Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.6	28.7	29.0	27.6	26.3	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.7	23.7
First Parole Releases	34.2	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.0	33.5	33.1	31.8	30.8	29.2
CDC Cases										
All Releases	14.3	16.4	13.4	16.0	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4

*Youthful Offender Program cases - CDC commitments housed at CYA.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Department of the Youth Authority
Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09

9/14/04

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,905	3,555	3,245	3,145
CYA Cases.....	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,905	3,555	3,245	3,145
CDC Cases.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,439	1,880	1,355	1,310	1,290	1,225
CYA Cases.....	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,439	1,880	1,355	1,310	1,290	1,225
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	3,299	2,837	2,678	2,642	2,493	2,136	1,705	1,620	1,390	1,310
CYA Parole Revocations	1,087	1,028	912	947	822	615	505	425	395	375
CYA Discharges.....	2,089	1,809	1,766	1,695	1,671	1,521	1,200	1,195	995	935
CDC Departures.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,790	3,450	3,150	3,050	2,970
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,790	3,450	3,150	3,050	2,970
Out-of-State Supervision.....	150	139	133	126	124	115	105	95	95	90
CYA Cases.....	150	139	133	126	124	115	105	95	95	90
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,905	3,555	3,245	3,145	3,060
CYA Cases.....	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,905	3,555	3,245	3,145	3,060
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	20.5	20.7	21.2	19.8	19.8	21.1	22.4	25.2	27.6	27.9
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of the Youth Authority
Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09
Females

9/14/04

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	322	325	316	263	234	190	144	135	130	125
CDC Cases.....	8	6	8	7	1	7	6	5	5	5
Grand Total.....	330	331	324	270	235	197	150	140	135	130
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	95	97	85	78	68	70	70	70	70	70
Criminal Court.....	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYA Parole Violators...	45	57	56	48	59	50	45	45	40	40
CDC Cases.....	6	3	3	0	7	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	147	161	145	126	134	123	118	118	113	113
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	119	138	157	150	155	155	115	110	105	105
CDC Cases.....	8	1	4	6	1	4	4	3	3	3
Misc. CYA Cases.....	19	29	38	5	16	11	9	10	10	5
Total.....	146	168	199	161	172	170	128	123	118	113
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	325	316	263	234	190	144	135	130	125	125
CDC Cases.....	6	8	7	1	7	6	5	5	5	5
Grand Total.....	331	324	270	235	197	150	140	135	130	130
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	24.6	25.5	24.9	22.3	21.8	20.6	19.4	18.2	17.0	15.8
First Parole Releases	30.0	30.7	31.3	28.9	28.5	27.3	26.0	24.8	23.5	22.3
CDC Cases										
All Releases	13.1	22.4	17.8	21.5	22.7	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0

Department of the Youth Authority
Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09
Females

9/14/04

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	301	278	279	281	304	312	325	315	305	295
CYA Cases.....	291	278	279	281	304	312	325	315	305	295
CDC Cases.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	137	151	163	161	164	155	115	110	105	105
CYA Cases.....	137	151	163	161	164	155	115	110	105	105
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	160	150	161	138	156	142	125	120	115	105
CYA Parole Revocations...	46	55	56	49	60	50	45	45	40	40
CYA Discharges.....	104	95	105	89	96	92	80	75	75	65
CDC Departures.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	271	270	272	298	308	320	310	300	290	290
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	271	270	272	298	308	320	310	300	290	290
Out-of-State Supervision.....	7	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
CYA Cases.....	7	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	278	279	281	304	312	325	315	305	295	295
CYA Cases.....	278	279	281	304	312	325	315	305	295	295
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	23.9	26.6	23.2	22.7	20.7	22.3	23.9	25.5	27.1	28.8
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-